

ACC NR: AP6026344

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/00//0763/0766

AUTHOR: Emdas, A. M. (Doctor of Technical Sciences; Professor; Head); Shapiro, S. V. (Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent); Gladilov, V. A. (Aspirant)

ORG: Electrical Machinery and Apparatus Department, Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute (Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin i apparatov Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta)

TITLE: Ferroresonant controlled voltage and current regulators

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 7, 1966, 763-766

TOPIC TAGS: voltage regulator, ferromagnetic resonance, control circuit, nonlinear control system, volt ampere characteristic, excitation spectrum

ABSTRACT: The volt-ampere characteristic of the choke used in the ferroresonant controlled voltage regulator is analyzed to explain the operating principle of such regulator because that characteristic of the nonlinear element can be changed by direct current excitation. The fundamental relationships required for designing ferroresonant controlled voltage and current regulators (FRUSN and FRUST) are discussed and calculated, and it is concluded that when the magnitudes of the foregoing are known the production model choke can be calculated or selected and the types of condensers and tubes can also be selected. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/SUBM DATE: 24Sep65/ORIG REF: 003

UDC: 621.316.726+62-501

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AR6021908

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/003/1010, 1010

AUTHOR: Bamdas, A. M.; Nersesyan, V. S.; Shaginyan, G. A.

TITLE: Work of the Research Laboratory, Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute im. A. A. Zhdanov, in the domain of brushless machine-type frequency changers

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhnika i energetika, Abs. 3I99

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vses. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsiya po primeneniyu vysokoskorostn. mashin s elektroprivodom povyshen. chastyty toka v nar. kh-ve, Ordzhonikidze, 1965, 52-56

TOPIC TAGS: frequency changer, brushless frequency changer, frequency converter,
electronic oscillator

ABSTRACT: The investigation of induction brushless frequency changers and methods of their design is reported. Frequency changers intended for turning 3-phase, 50-cps voltage into 3-phase, 400-, 450-, or 500-cps voltage have been developed and tested. A frequency changer with a capacitor-type self-excitation is being developed. Two figures. Bibliography of 6 titles. G. Salgu [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

UDC: 621.314.261.001.5(047.31)-621.313.3

Card 1/1

1.10006-67 (M)(k)/(M)(d)/(F)(1)/(M)(n)/(cm)(1)/(M)(v)
ACC NR: AT6023309 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0179/0182

AUTHOR: Namdas, A. M. (Gor'kiy); Zakharov, N. V. (Gor'kiy); Makhin, Yu. I. (Gor'kiy);
Shapiro, S. V. (Gor'kiy) BB

ORG: none

TITLE: Ferromagnetic frequency converter for automatic regulators

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po avtomaticheskому kontrolyu i metodam elektri-
cheskikh izmereniy. 5th, Novosibirsk, 1963. Avtomaticheskiy kontrol' i metody elektri-
cheskikh izmereniy; trudy konferentsii. t. I: Metody elektricheskikh izmereniy. Tsii-
froyye izmeritel'nyye pribory. Elementy izmeritel'nykh sistem (Automatic control and
electrical measuring techniques; transactions of the conference. v. 1: Electrical mea-
suring techniques. Digital measuring instruments. Elements of measuring systems).
Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 179-182

TOPIC TAGS: frequency converter, frequency doubling, frequency multiplication, power
frequency multiplier

ABSTRACT: A novel frequency quadrupler for high power applications is described. This
converter is more efficient than existing types because a multiplication process is
utilized in which the input frequency is quadrupled directly, as well as through two-
stage process with intermediate doubling. The output is the sum of the energies gene-

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L 10006-67

ACC NR: AT6023389

rated simultaneously by both processes. Figure 1 shows a single phase output converter (A); three phase output converter (C), essentially a combination of three single phase converters shown in (A); and a modification of the 4f output circuit for single phase output. Referring to part A, of figure 1, the unit consists of elements I and II. Each element has two cores, two primary windings ($W_1(I)$ and $W_1(II)$), which are compensated by three capacitors C_2 , a secondary winding W_2 , a dc bias winding W_d , and a second harmonic excitation winding W_c . The primary is supplied from a three phase line. Capacitor C_1 is used for series compensation of the output. The magnetic fluxes in all four cores have identical waveforms but are displaced with respect to each other by one quarter of the input power period. Hence, the flux fundamental components are displaced by a quarter period, the second harmonics--by a half period, and the fourth harmonics by a whole period. Consequently, in windings W_d and W_2 , the fundamental and second harmonics are cancelled, but the fourth harmonics are added, generating an output of quadrupled frequency. In the winding W_c , the fundamental and fourth harmonics are cancelled but the second harmonics are added. The current in this winding leads the second harmonic input voltage by 90° . As the result, the magnetizing force due to this current contributes to the periodic saturation of the magnetic cores and therefore, increases the 4f output voltage of the converter. Five experimental single phase models (0.5, 1.0, 1.2, 1.6, and 1.9 KVA) and two three phase models (3.0

Card 2/3

L 10006-67

ACC NR: AT6023309

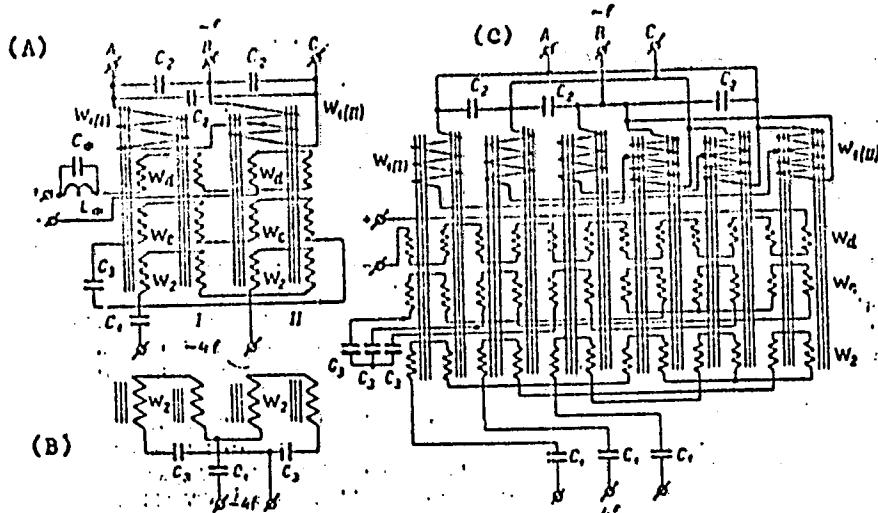


Fig. 1

and 3.6 KVA) were fabricated and tested. The efficiency was 5 to 10% higher than in conventional models and a 30-40% saving in copper and steel was possible. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 20Sep65/ ORIG REF: 003

Card 3/3 FV

ACC NR: AR6028422

SOURCE CODE: UR/0196/66/000/005/I034/I034

AUTHOR: Bamdas, A. M.; Shapiro, S. V.; Yemel'yanov, V. P.; Yevstigneyeva, T. A.; Blinov, I. V.; Davydova, L. N.; Zakharov, N. V.; Makhin, Yu. I.; Roginskaya, L. E.; Frolov, V. T.

TITLE: Development work on static frequency changers in the Gor'kiy Polytechnic Institute im. A. A. Zhdanov

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5I205

REF SOURCE: Sb. Vses. nauchno-tekhn. konferentsiya po primeneniyu vysokoskorostn. mashin s elektroprivodom povyshen. chastoty toka v nar. kh-ve. Ordzhonikidze, 1945, 47-51

TOPIC TAGS: frequency changer, frequency converter, frequency conversion

ABSTRACT: The Laboratory has developed static ferromagnetic quadruplers, octuplers, and nonupplers with self-magnetization by flux intermediate harmonics, with single- and 3-phase output; also, a 1.5-ratio frequency changer has been developed. Their principal characteristics, power and weight data are reported. Specifically, the weight of active material varies from 36 to 29 kg/kva for capacities 1--6 kva; efficiency, 70--80%. With an input voltage variation of 90-110%, the quadrupler voltage varies only by $\pm 5\text{--}8\%$. The output voltage of a negative-feedback-type octupler varies only by $\pm 2\%$ with a load current varying from zero to 130% its

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.314.26

ACC NR: AR6028422

nominal value. The octupler output voltage can be regulated within $\pm 1\%$ by controlling its magnetization current. The efficiency of the 1.5-ratio frequency changer is 60--70%. It is capable of stable operation despite input voltage and load variations within $\pm 50\%$ of their nominal values. Four figures. Bibliography of 4 titles. S. Shapiro [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 09

Card 2/2

ACC NNR: A1000.A0929

SOURCE CODE: JA, U196/UC/000, 002/1034, 1030

AUTHOR: Bandas, A. M.; Shapiro, S. V.; Blinov, I. V.; Xemol'yanov, V. P.; Zakharov, N. V.; Makhin, Yu. I.; Roginskaya, L. E.

TITLE: Single-stage static ferromagnetic frequency multipliers with ratios 8 and 9

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotekhn i energ., Abs. 21205

REF SOURCE: Tr. Gor'kovsk. politekh. in-ta, v. 20, no. 6, 1965, 5-11

TOPIC TAGS: frequency multiplication, frequency octupler, ferromagnetic material

ABSTRACT: Two single-stage static ferromagnetic frequency multipliers with a magnetic bias produced by intermediate-frequency currents are described. The frequency octupler has 8 saturated cores. Its primary windings supplied by a 3-phase system are connected in a zigzag circuit in such a way that the core fluxes form a symmetrical 8-phase system. In addition, the octupler has secondary (output) windings, and also magnetization and self-magnetization windings fed at frequencies 2 and 4 times the supply frequency. The latter windings are connected to capacitors. The 9-ratio multiplier has 9 cores. In addition to the primary, secondary, and self-magnetization windings, this multiplier has a self-magnetization winding operating at a triple-supply frequency. Characteristics of experimental models of 2-kva and 900-va multipliers, respectively, are presented. The 2-kva octupler has an efficiency of 65%, weight, 80 kg; the 9-ratio multiplier, 70%, 40 kg. Both have a near-sinusoid output voltage wave; they have a fairly hard external characteristic: the no-load to full-load voltage regulation is 20%. Engineering design methods are given. Six figures. Bib. of

Card 1/1 9 titles. S.Shapiro

SUB CODE: 09

UDC:621.314.263.001.24

BANDAS, B.S.

Enlarged conference of the Presidium of the Academy of Medical Sciences
with the participation of the Ryazan' I.P.Pavlov's Medical Institute on
the problem of "Experimental and clinical sleep therapy." Zhur.nevr.i
psikh. 53 no.6:476-479 Je '53.
(MLRA 6:6)
(Sleep)

BANDAS, B.S.

Clinical types of the course of neurasthenia. Zhur.nevr.i psikh.
54 no.5:407-414 My '54. (MLRA 7:6)

1. Kafedra psichiatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(NEURASTHENIA,
*clin. types)

BANDAS, B.S.

BANDAS, B.S.; LANDO, D.I.; LEVKOVICH, A.P.; NULNER, Yu.B.; TARASOV, G.K.;
TSIVIL'KO, V.S.

Investigations on prolonged medicinal sleep in animals; preliminary
communication. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 54 no.9:773-787 S '54. (MLRA 7:9)

1. Kafedra psichiatrii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psichatrii Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

(SLEEP, effects,
in dogs)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103330010-0

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103330010-0"

BAMDAS, B.S.

Use of diazil (amysil) in latent border-line schizophrenia. Zhur.
nevr.i psikh 60 no.8:1042-1044 '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Kafedra psikiatrii (zav. - prof.A.V.Sneshevskiy) TSentral'nogo
instituta usovremenstovaniya vrachey, Moskva.
(SCHIZOPHRENIA) (PARASYMPATHOLYTICS)

BAMDAS, B.S.

"Neurasthenia and pseudoneurasthenia" by E.Klimková, S.Deutschová,
Z.Máček. Reviewed by B.S. Bandas. Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60
no. 12:1688-1690 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(NEUROASTHENIA) (KLIMKOVA, E.) (DEUTSCHOVA, S.)
(MACEK, Z.)

BANDAS, B.S. (Moskva)

Asthenic states. Med. sestra 20 no.8:20-26 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(ASTHENIA)

BANDAS, Boris Solomonovich; GOL'DOVSKAYA, T.I., red.; BALDINA, N.F.,
tekhn. red.

[Asthenic states] Astenicheskie sostoiania. Moskva, Medgiz,
1961. 201 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(ASTHENIA)

BAMDAS, Boris Solomonovich; NEYMAN, M.I., red.; CHULKOV, I.F.,
tekhn. red.

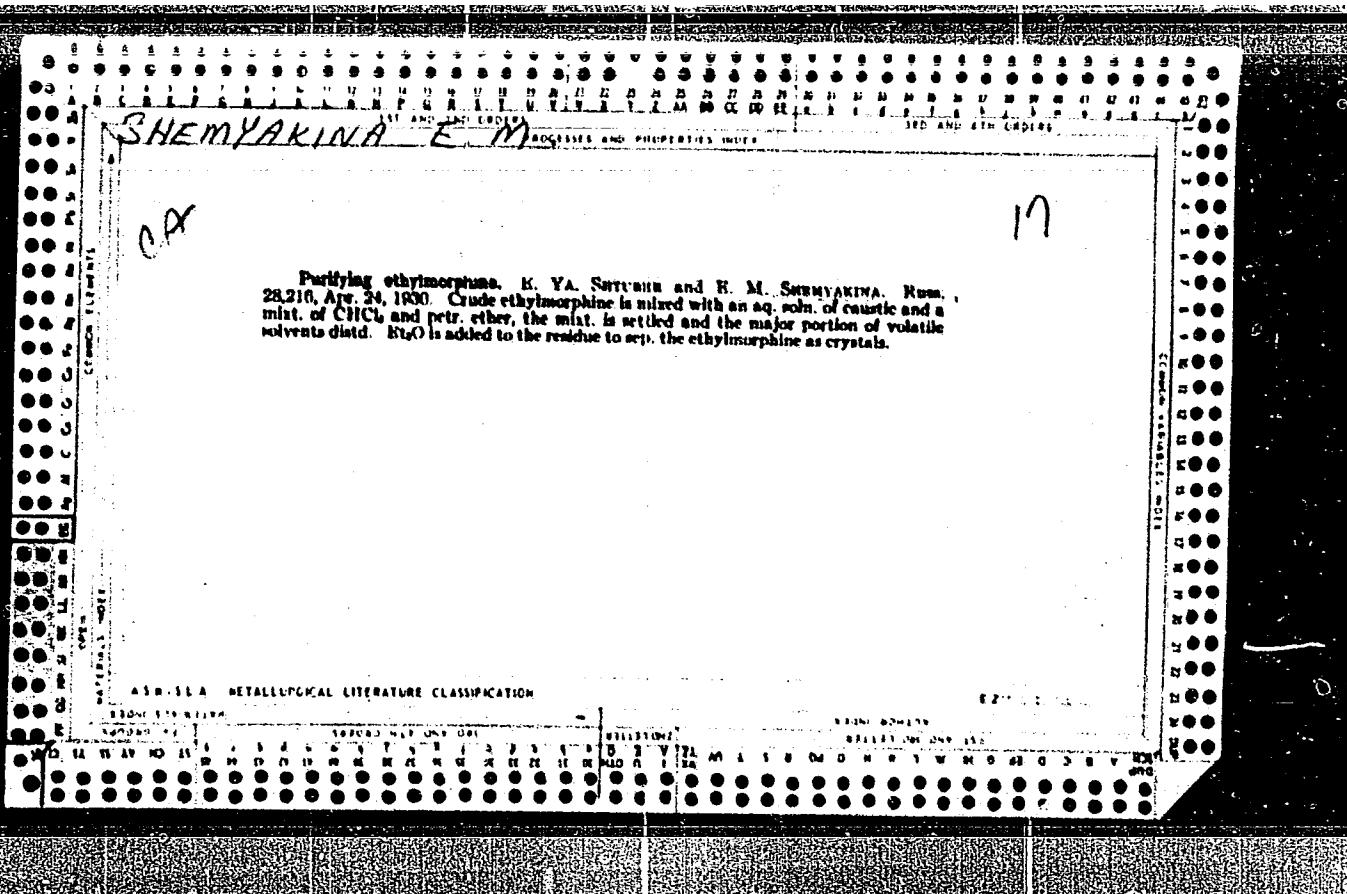
[Neyroses; their treatment and prevention] Nevrozy; lechenie
i preduprezhdenie. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 53 p.
(MIRA 16:5)

(NEUROSES)

FEDOTOV, D.D., prof., ovtv. red. GRITSKEVICH, D.I., prof., zam. ovtv. red.; MELEKHOV, D.Ye., prof., red.; BAMDAS, B.S., red.; ROZOVA, M.S., red.; GROSMAN, A.V., red.

[Social readaptation of mental patients] Sotsial'naia re-adaptatsiia psikhicheski bol'nykh. Moskva, 1965. 347 p.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Direktor TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for Gritskevich). 2. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' Psichiatricheskogo otdeleniya TSentral'nogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta ekspertizy trudosposobnosti i organizatsii truda invalidov (for Melekhov). 3. Otdeleniye vosstanovleniya i ekspertizy trudosposobnosti Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta psichiatrii, Moskva (for Grosman).

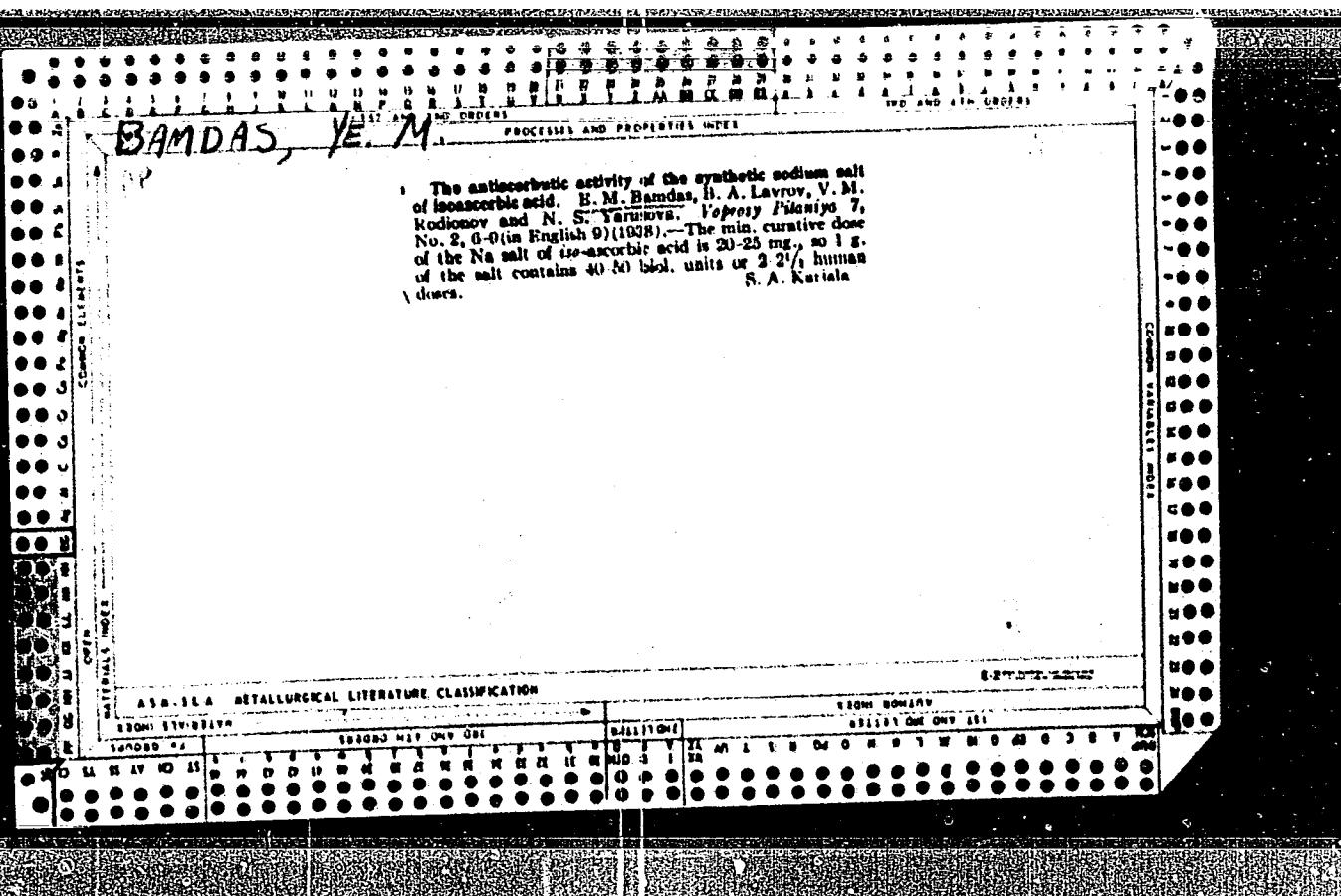


BAMDAS, YE. M.

11 E

Anticorbotic properties of the methyl ester of 2-keto-glyconic acid. Yu. M. Bamdas, B. A. Lavrov, V. M. Rudionov and N. S. Tarabova. *Voprosy Pitaniya S. No. 4, K3-61(1961).*—Physiol. tests show that this substance may be regarded as anticorbotic. P. H. R.

ABSTRACT METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



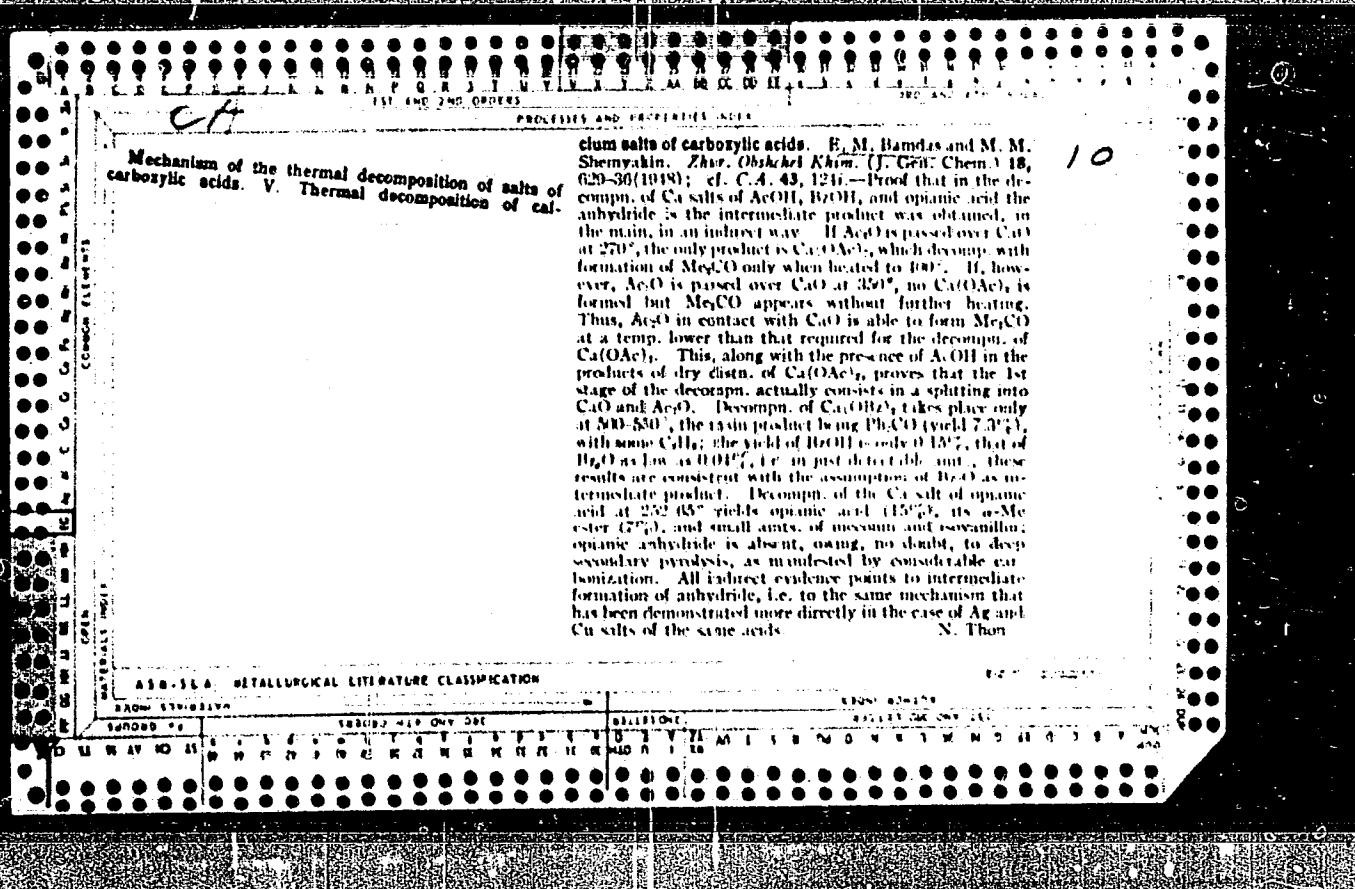
CA
 Mechanism of the thermal decomposition of salts of carboxylic acids. IV. Thermal decomposition of copper salts of carboxylic acids. B. M. Pandas and M. M. Sheraykin. *Zhur. Obshchey Khim.* (J. Gen. Chem.) 18, 204-205 (1948); cf. *Kanevalova and Sh.* C.A. 31, 981.

The results of investigation of the products of dry distn. of Cu salts of AcOH, BaOH, and ophthalic acid are consistent with the assumption that, in all cases, cleavage into CuO and the corresponding anhydride is the primary step. In particular, decompr. of Cu(OAc)₂ gave about 2% of Ag₂O, and 40% AcOH, the latter being obviously a secondary product of hydration of AcO by the H₂O formed in profound decompr. of part of the Cu(OAc)₂. Cu(OBr)₂ is decompr. in the mals at 140-200°, yielding Br₂O 16%, BaOH 28%, PhOH 1.4%, BrOPh 8%, and Cu sulfoxide 14%; of these, Br₂O was detected for the 1st time. On the other hand, CuIc and PbI₂ detected by other authors at higher temp., are not formed at 180-200°. The processes are summarized in the scheme (BrO)₂Cu → CuO + Ba₂O; Ba₂O + H₂O → BaOH; Ba₂O + CuO → PhOH + CO₂; PhOH + Ba₂O → BrOPh + BaOH; (BrO)₂Cu + CuO → (HOCH₂CO₂)₂Cu. This mechanism was confirmed by heating Ba₂O with CuO which yielded the same products as the dry distn. of (BrO)₂Cu. The Cu salt of ophthalic acid is decompr. at 230-40°, yielding ophthalic acid 21, veratraldehyde 18, bimelic anhydride 2%, and a slight

amt. of isovanillin; at the given temp. the intermediate ophthalic anhydride has undergone further reactions and cannot be detected. However, if beginning decompr. is carried out at 180-200°, the products include some anhydride (1.8% of the theory) along with the other products, with the exception only of isovanillin. Heating of a mixt. of ophthalic anhydride with CuO gave the same products, in somewhat different proportions, plus some veratraldehyde. The following reaction scheme summarizes the decompr. process: [(MeO)₂CH₂(CHO)CO₂]Cu → CuO + [(MeO)₂CH₂(CHO)CO₂]O + H₂O (MeO)₂CH₂CH(OH).O.CO or -CO₂ (MeO)₂CH₂CHO + CuO → (MeO)₂CH₂CO₂H and (MeO)₂CH₂CHO → MeO(HO)CH₂CHO. The reactions of the Cu salts are entirely analogous to those of the Ag salts. The primarily formed anhydride partly undergoes hydration to the acid; some of it is oxidized by the metal oxide set free, while another fraction may suffer decarboxylation. These main secondary products may further undergo side reactions such as the reaction between PhOH and Br₂O.

N. Then

Mbr., Lab. Organic Chemistry, Inst. Biol. and Med. Chem., Dept. Medico-Biol. Sci., Acad. Med. Sci., "ic1948".



"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103330010-0

CH
The structure of the bisulfite derivatives of aromatic compounds. R. M. Hammar, D. A. Buchvar, and M. M. Shemyakin. J. Gen. Chem. U.S.S.R. 21, 1407-14 (1951). B. R.
(Engl. translation).—See C.A. 46, 2811c.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000103330010-0"

BANIAS E.M.
BADMAS E.M.

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics

1 Aug 51

"Synthesis and Properties of Alpha-Dichloro-acetylaminobeta-Hydroxy-p-Nitropropiophenone (I)," E. M. Badmas, Ye. I. Vinogradova, D. N. Vitkovskiy, A. S. Kholikov, Yu. B. Shvetsov, L. A. Shchukins, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXIX, No 4, pp 601-603

It was shown recently, that I is an intermediate product of the enzymatic splitting of chloromyctin

by bacteria (G. S. Smith, C. S. Worrel, Arch Biochem, Vol XVIII, 1, 232, 1950). In the present work, I was synthesized. Gives a description of the synthesis.

211527

BAMDAS, Ye. M.

X54
USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics

21 Sep 52

"Ways of Synthesizing Optically Active Analogs of D-threo-1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-dichloracetylamino-1,3-propanediol," M. M. Shemyakin, E. M. Bamdas, Ye. I. Vinogradova, M. G. Karapetyan, M. N. Kolosov, A. S. Khokhlov, Yu. B. Shvetsov and L. A. Shchukina, Lab of Org Chem, Inst of Biol and Med Chem, Acad Med Sci USSR

DAN SSSR, Vol 86, No 3, pp 565-568

Of the four stereoisomers of 1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-dichloracetylamino-1,3-propanediol, only one (the d-threo-isomer) is antibacterially active

247T11

(1)

BANTAS, E. H.

PA 247T11

(chloromycetin, chloramphenicol, levomycin). To learn the relationship between the structure of these compds and antibacterial activity, more analogs of these compds must be synthesized. Two ways of synthesis have been worked out at present. D- or L-threo-1-(p-nitrophenyl)-2-amino-1,3-propanediol (I) is converted into the N-benzoyl derivative (II) which is reduced to the corresponding amino compd (III). This is diazotized into (IV). The diazo group is then substituted in several different ways to form an optically active compd (V). The benzoyl group is then removed from (V) to form the aminodiol (VI) which is dichloroacetylated into (VII). The other synthesis also starts with (I) which is reduced to the diamino compound (VIII). This is (2)

247T11

N-dichloroacetylated into the hydrochloride (IX) which is diazotized into (X). (X) is converted into (VII) in the same way as (IV) was into (V). Reaction schemes are shown in the original paper.⁷

Presented by Acad V. M. Radionov 14 Jul 52

247T11

(3)

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trated 4-(dinitroacetamido) analog of VI: *p*-three form, m. 103-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} +0.7^\circ$; *m*-three form (VII), m. 103-4°, $[\alpha]_D^{25} -10.8^\circ$; *o*-three form was obtained by ratling the *p*- and *m*-forms. mixing these gave the

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/06/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000103330010-0"

SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; BANDAS, B.M.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.I.; GUBERNIYEV, M.A.;
OREKHOVICH, V.N.; KHOZHILOV, A.S.; SHVETSOV, Yu.B.; SHCHUKINA, L.A.

Research in the chemistry of chloromycetin (levomycetin). Race-
mization of *l*-threo-1-(*m*-nitrophenyl)-2-dichloroacetyl amino-1,3-
propanediol. Dokl.AN SSSR 94 no.2:257-259 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:1)

1. Chlen korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Shemyakin).
2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN SSSR (for Orekhovich). 3. Institut
biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk
SSSR. (Racemization) (Propanediol)

✓Chemistry of chloromycetin (levomycetin). VI. Synthesis of chloromycetin.

Shred and recrystd from CHCl_3 gives 1.4 g $\text{BrCl} \cdot \text{NOH} \cdot$

¹⁵ *1,1'-Biphenyl-2,2'-diacetyl*, in 72% yield, [α]_D²⁵ = -29.0°,
BH, kept 1 hr. at 20° and heated to reflux, gave after 1 hr.
with H₂O, 71% of *p*-BuCH-Ni(H)₄H₂ (2).

15. *1,1'-Biphenyl-2,2'-diacetyl*, in 72% yield, [α]_D²⁵ = -29.0°,
transposition).
G. M. Kosolapoff

BANDAS, Ye. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Antibiotics

Card 1/2 Pub. 22 - 27/54

Authors : Shemyakin, M. M., Memb. Cor. Acad. of Sc., USSR; Lolosov, M. N.; Levitov, M. M.; Germanova, K. I.; Karapetyan, M. G.; Shvetsov, Yu. B.; and Bandas, Ye. M.

Title : Relation between structure and antimicrobial activity of chloromycetin (levomycetin) and the Mechanism of its reaction

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 102/5, 953-956, Jun 11, 1955

Abstract : It is shown that the high selectivity of the biological effect of chloromycetin on microbes is determined simultaneously by the following factors: 1) strong polarizing effect of the p-nitrophenyl radical, the geometrical dimensions of which are of no importance; 2) strong polarizing effect of the dichloroacetyl radical, which should satisfy even the most specific geometrical requirements; and 3) defined geometrical dimensions and corresponding conformation of the aminopropane-diol group. The relation between the structure and biological activity of chloromycetin is explained.

Institution : Acad. of Med. Sc., USSR, Inst. of Biol. and Med. Chem.

Submitted : January 27, 1955

Card 2/2 Pub. 22 - 27/54

Periodical : Dok. AN SSR 102/5, 953-956, Jun 11, 1955.

Abstract : Five references: 2 USSR and 3 USA (1858-1955). Diagrams.

SHEMYAKIN, M.M.; KOLOSOV, N.N.; LEVITOV, M.M.; GERMANOVA, K.I.;
KARAPETYAN, M.G.; SHVETSOV, Yu.B.; BANDAS, E.N.

Chemistry of chloromycetin (levomycetin). Part 8. Relation of the
antibacterial activity of chloromycetin to its structure and the
mechanism of this activity. Zhur. ob. khim. 26 no.3:773-782 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:8)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii
meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.

(Chloromycetin)

SHEMYAKIN, M.N.; SHCHUKINA, L.A.; VINOGRADOVA, Ye.I.; KOLOSOV, M.N.; VDOVINA, R.G.; KARAPETYAN, M.G.; RODIONOV, V.Ya.; RAVDIL', G.A.; SHVIETSOV, Yu.B., BANDAS, E.M.; CHAMAN, Ye.S.; YERMOLAYEV, K.M.; SEMKIN, Ye.P.

Research data on sarkomycin and its analogues. Part 1: Synthesis of dihydrosarkomycin and its antipode. Zhur. ob. khim. 27 no.3:742-748 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(Shtarkovskaya)

(Sarkomycin)

B A M D A S , E. M.

TOTT
SO/SC-59-12-21/03

AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., Ravidel', G. A., Chizman, E. S., Virogoradova, E. I., Yudovina, N. G., Shvetsov, Yu. B., Vinogradova, E. M., Tsvetkov, K. N., Bendas, E. M.

TITLE: Studies in the Field of Sarcoycline and Its Analogs. Communication 4. Study of Synthetic Routes to Sarcoycline and Its Analogs

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye Khimicheskikh Nauk, 1959, № 12, pp 2177-2187 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: 2-Methylcyclopentan-3-one-1,1-dicarboxylic acid (III) was used for the preparation of (Carboxymethyl) 2-*o*-chrysene-3-carboxylic acid (IV). Acid (IV) was assumed to be converted into (V) by hydrogenation. It seemed possible to synthesize (I) from (V) by removal of formic acid. Acid (V) could not be obtained because reduction of (IV) from (IV) and simultaneous decarboxylation formed (VI) with an endocyclic double bond.

Card 1/10

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy of Medical Sciences (Institut Biologicheskoi i meditsinskoy Nauki Akademii Meditsinskikh Nauk)

SUBMITTED: April 12, 1958; Additions made, December 28, 1958

Card 10/10

5(2, 3)

SOV/20-128-3-36/58

AUTHORS: Shemyakin, M. M., Academician, Maymind, V. I., Yermolayev,
K. M., Bamdas, E. M.

TITLE: On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 128, Nr 3, pp 564-566(USSR)

ABSTRACT: In spite of many investigations (Refs 1-15), the formation of osazones from α -oxycarbonyl compounds remains unclear. All respective hypotheses and assumptions can be reduced to 3 schemes: A (Ref 1), B (Ref 3), and C (Ref 3). In order to find the correct scheme, the osazone reaction was marked with ^{15}N . If scheme A applies, the resulting ammonia may not contain an excess in ^{15}N , but the ^{15}N must completely remain in the osazone. If, however, scheme B is correct, the osazone will remain unmarked while the ammonia will contain the entire marking. Finally, if scheme C is the right one, the ^{15}N excess will be distributed, in equal shares, between osazone and ammonia. Unfortunately, the investigation of the mechanism under discussion by means of tagged atoms is much impeded by the fact that the marking may be diluted by exchange reactions, hydrolysis or substitution. These secondary processes could be avoided to a large extent, by producing the osazones in boiling isooamyl alcohol and removing the water from the reac-

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On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation SOV/20-128-3-36/58

tion sphere. Then, the dilution of the marking in the hydrazone is inconsiderable at the beginning, and cannot conceal the reaction mechanism of osazone formation. Therefore, it can be rather accurately judged which of the 3 schemes really applies. For this purpose, the reaction must be interrupted after a certain period (depending on the type of hydrazone used). The investigations were carried out with β -¹⁵N-p-nitrophenyl hydrazone of fructose, cyclohexanone and benzoin. Boiling alcoholic solutions of the said hydrazone and of an unmarked p-nitrophenyl hydrazine (2 moles) were poured together, and subsequently boiled in the nitrogen current. The resulting ammonia was immediately removed from the reaction solution. The isolation and separation of osazone, hydrazone and hydrazine was done as quickly as possible under conditions which prevent a further change in the marking by exchange reactions. As they could not be fully eliminated, it was more convenient to measure the isotopic composition of ammonia, not of osazone. Table 1 shows that the escaping ammonia at first always contained much more than half of the marking of the initial hydrazone. Hence it is concluded that scheme B applies to all cases investigated. This scheme is distinguished from the others by the fact that the 1st reaction stage proceeds without par-

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On the Reaction Mechanism of Osazone Formation 80V/20-120v3-36/58

ticipation of hydrazine. As was expected, it could be observed that the osazone-formation process can be divided into 2 stages with separation of an intermediate monoimine of α -diketone (I). By the example of p-nitrophenyl hydrazone of benzoin, it was ascertained that prolonged heating at 60° in glacial acetic acid and without hydrazine causes its disappearance. If 2 moles of hydrazine are subsequently added, an osazone precipitation is quickly formed. There are 1 table and 15 references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1959

Card 3/3

BANDAS, S.

Great friendship. Voen. znan. 39 no.1:13-14 Ja '63.
(MIRA 16:1)

(Popov, Aleksandr Serafimovich, 1863-1949)

BANDAS, S.I. (Moskva)

A.S. Serafimovich and I.V. Michurin. Priroda 51 no.12:76-77
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(Michurin, Ivan Vladimirovich, 1855-1935)
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AKIM, L.Ye.; RAMDAS, T.G.; MEL'CHAKOVA, N.A.; TALMUD, S.L.

On the preparation of sulfite viscose. Zhur. prikl. khim. 33
no.8:1867-1874 Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut tsnellyulozno-bumazhnoy
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TAIMUD, S.L.; BAMDAS, T.G.; ZEL'DINA, A.Ye.

Obtaining sulfite viscose cellulose. Report No.1: Reactivity of
cold-refined cellulose for viscose formation. Trudy LTITSBP
no.13:16-20 '64.
(MIRA 18:2)

OBRAZTSOV, B.M.; POPOV, Ye.P., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk,
retsensent; BANIN, I.A., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; SOKOLOVA, L.V.,
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Installation of ship pipelines] Montazh sudovykh truboprovodov.
Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. i sudostroit.
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(Marine pipe fitting)

BAMM, A. I.

The manufacture of special packing; (corking) instructions. Moskva, Goslestezhizdat, 1943. 27 p.

Cyr.4 TS3

BAMM, A.I., inzhener

Semiautomatic continuous line for assembling dowel panels. Der.
prom. 4 no. 7:5-7 Jl '55. (MIRA 8:10)

1. TSentral'nyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mekhanicheskoy
obrabotki drevesiny
(Woodworking industries)

OTLIVANCHIK, A.N., kand. tekhn.nauk.; BAMM, Aleksandr Isaakovich, red.

[Simplified production of panels made of wood shavings at
woodworking plants and sawmills] Uproshchennoe proizvodstvo
drevesino-struzhechnykh plit na derevoobrabatyvushchikh i
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1957. 37 p.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Wallboard)

MOROZOV, Nikoley Alekseevich; BAIN, A.I., inzh., rotsenzer.; KALITSEVSKIY,
R.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; MONASTYRSKAYA, A.M., red. izd-va.;
GERASIMOVA, Ye.S., tekhn. red.; SOKOLOVA, T.P., tekhn. red.

[Automatic control of woodworking processes] Avtomatizatsiya
derevoobrabotki. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.
lit-ry, 1958. 242 p. (MIRA 11:12)

(Woodwork)
(Automatic control)

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Over-all mechanization of the production of small boards for
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(Woodworking machinery) (Automatic control)

BOLDENKOV, R.P.; BANN, A.I., red.

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Gmut'e drevesiny; bibliograficheskii ukazatel' otechestvennoi
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ZAV'YALOV, M.A.; NAZAROV, V.V.; ANOPOL'SKIY, M.G.;
OBRAZTSOV, S.A.; ~~BAMM~~, A.I.; GATSKEVICH, V.A.; CHEVAZHEVSKIY,
A.P.; DRANISHNIKOV, L.G., retsentent; ALKEYEV, N.F., otv.
red.; SLUTSKER, M.Z., red. izd-va; VODOVINA, V.M., tekhn.
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[Lumbering camps; mechanization of work at lower timber
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kand. tekhn. nauk; GAZIYEV, Abdul Gafurovich, inzh.;
BAMM, Aleksandr Isaakovich, inzh.; NIKITIN, Grigoriy
Vasili'yevich, inzh.; POTOLOKOV, Sergey Ivanovich, inzh.;
DONNIKOVA, A.A., red.izd-va; GRECHISHCHEVA, V.I., tekhn.
red.

[Containers for shipment] Transportnaia tara. [By] V.I.
Shkul'tin. i dr. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1963. 436 p.
(MIRA 16:11)

(Containers)

AKHUNDOV, E.B.; AVRAMENKO, A.V.; BANPI, Iu.S.

Optimum power of a condensing electric power plant
operated on peat. Trudy Inst.energ. AN BSSR no.10:12-21
'59. (MIRA 13:6)

(Peat) (Electric power plants)

BAMPI, Yu.S., inzh.; KHARIKHARAN, M.V., inzh.

Special features of the stability of an asynchronous load
with generator excitation regulation. Izv. vys. ucheb.
zav.; energ. 5 no.10:5-12 0 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Moskovskiy ordena Lenina energeticheskiy institut.
Predstavlena kafedroy elektricheskikh sistem.
(Electric power distribution)
(Electric motors)

6415/3500

AUTHOR: Bampi, Yu.S.

TITLE: The application of continuous-action computers to
the investigation of synchronous load under
voltage fluctuation

ABSTRACT: Установлено, что синхронные нагрузки в сеть синхронных генераторов могут быть исследованы с помощью непрерывно-действующих вычислительных машин. Для этого предложены методы определения коэффициентов регулирования и коэффициентов усиления синхронных генераторов.

KEY WORDS: The author presents methods for the investigation of synchronous loads in power systems using continuous-action computers. These methods make it possible to determine the coefficients of regulation and the coefficients of amplification of synchronous generators.

Card 1, 2

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FINOGENOV, Ya.I.; ALEKSANDROV, D.Ya.; SERDYUKOV, N.P.;
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MEL'NIKOV, B.V.; STAROSTIN, I.A.; BUBNOVSKIY, G.A.; SUVORIN,
P.Ya.; GRITSAY, B.I.; SKUPKOV, A.A.; BAMSHTEYN, Ye.B.; TURCHIN,
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Experience in the construction of fuel supply galleries and car
dumpers in the Krasnoyarsk Thermal Electric Power Plant. Energ.
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1. Stroitel'stvo Krasnoyarskoy teplofikatsionnoy elektrostantsii.
(Krasnoyarsk—Electric power plants)

FOGEL', Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, SPITSYN,
M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye.,
kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GLUKHANOV, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RAMINER, A.B., inzhener, redaktor;
SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva; SYCHEVA, O.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Industrial application of high-frequency currents] Promyshlennost'
primenenie tekov vysokoi chastoty. Izd.2-e, ispr. i dop. Moskva,
Gos.uchne-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 58 p. (Bibliotekha
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(Induction heating)

BUDNER, A. V., inc.

Stabilized thyatron rectifier with a wide range of regulation.
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YEVANQULOVA, Yevgeniya Pavlovna; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SPITSYE, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GLUKHANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RAMUNER, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor. Izdatel'stvo "MIKHAYLOV-MIKHAYEV, P.B.", doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzenter; SYCHEVA, O.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Quality control of surface hardening] Kontrol' kachestva po-verkhnostnoi zakalki, Izd. 2-eo, ispr. i dop. Pod.red. A.A. Fogelia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 33 p. (Bibliotekha vysokochastotnika-termista, no5) (MLRA 10:6)

(Metals--Hardening) (Quality control)

RYSKIN, Solomon Yefimovich; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk,
redaktor; SPITSYN, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GLUKHAL
NOV, M.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; RAMONEN, A.B.
inzhener, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva;
DONSKOY, A.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent;
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[Hardening machines] Zakklochnye stanki. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop.
Pod red. A.A.Fogelia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-
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(Induction heating) (Metals--Hardening)

BAMUNER, A.V.

SHEKALOV, Aleksandr Alekseyevich; SHTREYS, Yakov Iosifovich; BLINOV, Boris Vladimirovich; DOHSKOY, A.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SPITSYN, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GLUKHANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BAMUNER, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva; SYCHEVA, O.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Smelting in small coreless induction furnaces] Plavka v malykh besseardechnikovykh oinduktsionnykh pechakh. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Pod red. A.A.Fogelia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashino-stroit.lit-ry, 1957. 53 p. (Bibliotekha vysokochastotnika-termista, no.14) (MIRA 10:7)

(Electric furnaces)

/JARHNEK A. V.

BRITSYN, N.L.; DONSKOY, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FOGEL',
A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPITSYN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GLUKHANOV, E.P., kand.
tekhn.nauk, red.; RAMUNER, A.V., inzh., red.; GOFMAN, Ye.K., red.
izd-va; SPERANSKAYA, O.V., tekhn.red.

[High-frequency electric field heat treatment] Nagrev v elektriches-
kom pole vysokoi chastoty. Izd. 2-oe, ispr. i dop. Pod red. A.A.
Fogelia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry,
1957. 62 p. (Bibliotekha vysokochastotnika-termista, no.15)
(Dielectric) (MIRA 11:2)
(Lumber--Drying)

BANUNER, A.V.

BOGDANOV, Valentin Nikolayevich; FOGEL', A.A. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SPITSYN, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; GLUKHANOV, G.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BANUNER, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; VASIL'YEVA, V.P., redaktor Izdatel'stva; DONSKOY, A.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzient; SYCHEVA, O.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Use of through induction heating in industry] Primenenie skvorsnogo induktsionnogo nagрева v promyshlennosti. Izd.2-oe, ispr. i dop. Pod red. A.A.Fogelia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 78 p.(Bibliotekha vysochastotnika-termista, no.12) (MLRA 10:6)

(Induction heating)
(Metals--Heat treatment)

KAMUNER, A.V.

ZHEZHERIN, Rostislav Petrovich; SPITSYN, Mikhail Aleksandrovich, kandidat
tekhnicheskikh nauk; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, re-
daktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor;
GLUKHANOV, N.P., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KAMUNER, A.V.,
inzhener, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva; DONSKOY,
A.V., professor, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; SYCHEVA, O.V.
tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Power generators for high-frequency heating] Mashinnye generatory
dlia vysokochastotnogo nagreva, Izd.2-e, ispr. i dop. Pod red. A.A.
Fogelia, Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhnik.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry,
1957. 49 p. (Bibliotekha vysokochastotnika-termista, no.8)
(MLRA 10:6)

(Induction heating) (Electric generators)

OLUKHANOV, Nikolay Parmenovich; FOGEL', A.A., kandidat metkhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SPITSYN, M.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; BAMYNER, A.V., inzhener, redaktor; SIMONOVSKIY, N.Z., redaktor izdatel'stva; SYCHEVA, O.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Physical basis of high frequency heating] Fizicheskie osnovy vysokochastotnogo nagreva, Izd.2-oe, ispr.1 dorp. Pod red. A.A. Fogelia. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 58 p. (Biblioteka vysokochastotnika-termista, no.2) (MLRA 10:5)
(Induction heating)

BAMUNER, A.V.

SUDAKOV, P.M.; DONSKOY, A.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; FOGEL',
A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; SPITSYN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.;
SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk, red.; GLUXHANOV, N.P., kand.
tekhn.nauk, red. BAMUNER, A.V., inzh., red.; SPMRANSKAYA, O.V.,
tekhn.red.

[Instruments and measuring in high-frequency heating] Pribory i
izmereniia pri vysokochastotnom nagreve. Pod.red. A.A.Fogelia.
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957.
54 p. (Bibliotekha vysokochastotnika-termista, no.16) (MIRA 11:2)
(Electric heating--Measurement)
(Electric meters)

8(4)

SOV/112-59-4-7273

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 118 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Slukhotskiy, A. Ye., and Bamuner, A. V.

TITLE: Automatic Stabilization of Heating in Outfits Using Electron-Tube
Oscillators

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Prom. primeneniye tokov vysokoy chastoty. Riga, 1957,
pp 232-241

ABSTRACT: Two types of thermal-treatment stabilization are in use in induction-heating electron-tube outfits: stabilizing the oscillator operating conditions and stabilizing the surface temperature by a direct method. The first method includes maintaining constant the tube-heater and average anode voltages within $\pm 1.5\%$ by resonant stabilizers and by automatic control of firing angles of rectifier thyatrons and also by smoothing filters. The scheme, characteristics, and data of a SAN-56 anode-voltage stabilizer are presented. It maintains the anode voltage constant when load and supply voltage vary and

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Automatic Stabilization of Heating in Outfits Using Electron-Tube Oscillators
permits a continuous adjustment of voltage. Functioning of the second-method
stabilization scheme — a temperature pickup with an FEP NII TVCh photo-
pyrometer — is described. The photopyrometer operates on a deviation of the
work temperature from the prescribed temperature and changes the oscillator
power by controlling its anode voltage; the latter is done by a phototube and an
electron amplifier whose output includes controlled-magnetization reactors
connected in the arms of a phase-shifting bridge. The bridge controls the
phase of the voltage on the thyratron grids. The stabilization accuracy is $\pm 5^\circ$
within the 700-1,300°C range for supply voltage variation 180-260 v.
Bibliography: 2 items.

L.A.G.

Card 2/2

VASIL'YEV, Aleksandr Sergeyevich; SLUKHOTSKIY, Aleksandr Yevgen'yevich;
BIMUNER, A.V., red.; SOBOLEVA, Ye.M., tekhn. red.

[High-frequency ionic and electronic inverters] Ionnye i elektronnnye
invertory vysokoi chastoty. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1961. 177 p.
(MIRA 14:12)

(Electric current converters)

ZHEZHERIN, Rostislav; MERKIN, G.B., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
BAMUNER, A.V., inzh., red.; ZHITNIKOVA, O.S., tekhn. red.
[Inductor alternators] Induktornye generatory. Moskva, Gos.
energ. izd-vo, 1961. 318 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Electric generators)

S/196/62/000/010/031/035
E194/E155

AUTHORS: Bamuner, A.V., Rubchinskiy, A.V., and Slukhotskiy, A.Ye.

TITLE: An ionic frequency convertor for supply to induction
heaters

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika,
no.10, 1962, 15-16, abstract 10 K82. (In the Symposium
'Vysokochastotn. elektrotermich. ustanovki' (High-
frequency electro-thermal installations), M.-L.,
Gosenergoizdat, 1961, 40-49).

TEXT: A schematic circuit diagram is given for a convertor
based on mercury tubes (ignitron frequency-convertors) with an
output of 300 kW at a frequency of 1 kc/s, and data about various
parts of the equipment are given. The equipment was of
satisfactory service reliability and is recommended for heating
forging billets.
6 literature references.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BAMUNER, A.V., inzh.; RUBCHINSKIY, A.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; SLUKHOTSKIY, A.Ye.,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Ionic frequency converter for covering 300 kw. power 1000 c.p.s.
Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.2:30-33 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)
(Electric current converters) (Frequency changers)

BAMUNER, A.V.; DONSKOY, A.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., retsenzent; FOGEL', A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.

[Automatic control of high-frequency heating processes] Avtomaticheskoe regulirovanie protsessov vysokochastotnog nagрева. Moskva, Mashinostroenie, 1965. 56 p. (Biblioteka vysokochastotnika-termista, no.17) (MIRA 18:8)

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BAM-ZELIKOVICH, G. M., NEKRASOV, I. P., CHERNYY, G. G. (Moscow)

"Boundary Layer Separation at Supersonic Speeds."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

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BAM-ZELIKOVICH, G. M. (Moscow)

"The Motion of an Axisymmetric Gas Stream (Jet) of Small Conductivity in an
Axisymmetric Magnetic Field."

report presented at the First All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow, 27 Jan - 3 Feb 1960.

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AUTHORS: Bam-Zelikovich, G.M., Bunimovich, A.I. and Mikhaylova, M.P.
(Moscow)

TITLE: The Motion of Slender Bodies at Large Supersonic Velocities

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh
nauk, Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, 1960, Nr 1,
pp 33-40 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In Ref 1 (near sonic velocities) Karman and in Ref 2 (high
supersonic velocities) Tsien discussed the flow round
slender bodies, assuming it to be plane or axisymmetric,
potential and isentropic. The discussions of these
authors, which were not strict because of the assumptions
that the flow was potential and isentropic, clearly did
not correspond to the physical properties of the flow. In
the present paper Tsien's results are generalized to the
case of three-dimensional motion, taking shock waves and
vortices into account and it is shown that the problem of
the steady flow round a slender body of a gas at large
supersonic velocities can be reduced approximately to the
problem of the unsteady motion of a gas in a space with
one dimension fewer. A comparison of the results obtained

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The Motion of Slender Bodies at Large Supersonic Velocities

with exact solutions establishes the limits within which the theory may be applied. Euler's equation, the equation of continuity and the adiabatic equation referred to a fixed coordinate system are transformed by changing the system to one rigidly attached to the body in which the x-axis is opposite to the direction of motion. Non-dimensional coordinates are introduced and simplifications are made in accordance with the assumption that the body is slender. A parameter $K = M_\infty \delta / b$ is introduced (M_∞ is the Mach number referred to the velocity of sound in the undisturbed fluid, δ is a linear parameter characterizing the cross-section and b is the chord of the body). The question of shock waves is discussed. It is assumed that the direction of the tangent to the shock wave makes a small angle with the x-axis. Velocity, pressure and density on the shock wave are obtained in non-dimensional form. It is now clear that K and γ (ratio of the specific heats) are the only parameters of the flow. It is now shown that the above approximate

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The Motion of Slender Bodies at Large Supersonic Velocities

formulation of the problem is the same as the formulation of the problem of unsteady motion in a space of one dimension fewer. The limits within which the derived similarity criteria may be applied are obtained by comparison with exact solutions. The first example is motion of a wedge in the direction of the x-axis at supersonic velocity. Good agreement is obtained for large Mach number and small wedge angle. As a second example the axisymmetric problem of the motion of a right circular cone in the direction of the x-axis at supersonic velocity is considered. Again agreement improves as the Mach number increases. The paper concludes with a determination of the functional form (depending on K) of the lift and drag forces for a wing of infinite span and an axisymmetric body.

(Note: This paper was published in a small number of copies in the Symposium "Teoreticheskaya gidromekhanika" (Theoretical Hydromechanics), Nr 4, 1949, where it was mentioned that it represented a report read at a seminary

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The Motion of Slender Bodies at Large Supersonic Velocities

on hydromechanics at the Moscow State University in
March, 1948).

There are 7 figures and 8 references, 2 of which are
Soviet, 2 German and 4 English.

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1959

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Card 4/4

AUTHOR: Ben-Zvi, Y., G. M. (M) 86

TYPE: One-dimensional unstabilized motion of a compressible gas subject to

DATA: 1978, JOURNAL OF FLUID MECHANICS

ABSTRACT: Equations for the one-dimensional unstabilized motion of a compressible conducting gas subject to a strong electromagnetic field were derived for flow along a channel with a constant rectangular cross section. The effects of viscosity were disregarded, and the electromagnetic fields were assumed to start from the ends of the channel. Solutions were obtained for the case where the effect of the magnetic field was dominant. The effect of the electric field was negligible. The effect of the resistive terms was carried out by means of perturbation theory. The effect of the magnetic field was dominant. The effect of the electric field was negligible. The effect of the resistive terms was carried out by means of perturbation theory.

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ACCESSION NR: AP3000876

channel 1) had a constant velocity and density at the inlet and 2) had a constant velocity, while the density, and consequently gas consumption, was proportional to the square of the generated voltage. The results of the analysis show a considerable deviation -- 30% in the second case -- from predictions based on the quasi-stationary theory. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 36 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 12Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF Sov: 001 OTHER: COO

Cord 99cm / 11
2/2

BAM-ZELIKOVICH, O.M. (Moscow)

"Conductive gas acceleration with minimum losses in high intensity
electromagnetic fields"

report presented at the 2nd All-Union Congress on Theoretical and Applied
Mechanics, Moscow, 29 January - 5 February 1964

ACCESSION NR: AP4041412

S/0179/64/000/003/0009/0015

AUTHOR: Bam-Zelikovich, G. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Some variational problems on the acceleration of carrier gas in strong electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no. 3, 1964, 9-15

TOPIC TAGS: plasma acceleration, carrier gas, crossed electromagnetic field, acceleration channel parameter, plasma velocity calculation, maximum efficiency calculation, minimal Joule dissipation, electromagnetic field intensity

ABSTRACT: Two specific problems are posed and solved with respect to the maximum efficiency of plasma acceleration in crossed magnetic and electrical fields when electromagnetic forces are much greater than the forces of pressure. Plasma in the accepted model (see Fig. 1 is the Enclosure) flows in a channel of constant width and variable height. Motion is considered unidimensional. Viscosity, heat conductivity and the induced magnetic field are ignored. Gas conductivity is assumed constant and isotropic. The pressure gradient is ignored in view of the much greater force of the magnetic and electrical fields. Efficiency, is defined as the ratio of total energy imparted to the

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plasma to the kinetic energy it gains in the process of acceleration. The first problem is to determine that distribution of channel cross sectional area, potential difference and intensity of external magnetic field along the channel length which will produce the maximum plasma velocity for a fixed channel length. This is reduced to finding the function $h(x)$ at which $v_1 = v(1)$ is maximal, other components being given, and is solved as

$$h = \frac{\varphi}{V^2} \cdot \frac{1}{[2\sigma^2 + \Phi(x)]^{1/2}} \quad \max v_1 = [v_0^2 + \gamma_e \Phi(1)]^{1/2} \quad (1)$$

Here

$$x = \frac{X}{L}, \quad s = \frac{S}{S_0}, \quad v = \frac{4\pi\sigma L}{c^2} V \quad (2)$$

$$h = H \left(\frac{\sigma L S_0}{c^2 Q} \right)^{1/2}, \quad \varphi = \frac{4\pi\sigma L}{c^2} \left(\frac{\sigma L}{S_0 Q} \right)^{1/2} E S$$

and ρ is density, V is plasma velocity, X is a coordinate along the channel axis, H and E are magnetic and electric field intensities, σ is conductivity, L is channel length, S is channel cross sectional area, Q is plasma flow per second, c is the velocity of light,

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041412

S_* is the characteristic area value and Φ is a dimensionless expression for the potential difference on the upper and lower walls of the channel. It is concluded here that v_1 is about 10% below maximum even for the most suitably selected constant magnetic field. The second problem is to determine values of $s(x)$, $h(x)$ and $\Phi(x)$ assuring minimal losses due to Joule dissipation, assuming that the plasma must be accelerated from v_0 to v_1 over an assigned channel length. This problem is reduced to finding one of the stated functions, the other two being known in each case, and is solved with minimum q determined as

$$\min q = \frac{(v_1 - v_0)^2}{[\Psi(1)]^2} \int s dx \quad (3)$$

for $\Phi(x)$ unknown,

$$\min q = \frac{4}{9} \frac{(v_1^2 - v_0^2)^2}{\Phi(1) - (v_1 - v_0)} \quad (2.9)$$
 (4)

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for $s(x)$ unknown and.

$$\min q = v_s [y_1 - \sqrt{v_1^3 - 2(v_1^3 - v_0^3)} y_1 - (v_1^3 - v_0^3)] \quad (5)$$

for $h(x)$ unknown. Orig. art. has: 6 graphs and 22 numbered equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 05Sep63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: ME, EM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

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ACCESSION NR: AP4041412

ENCLOSURE: 01

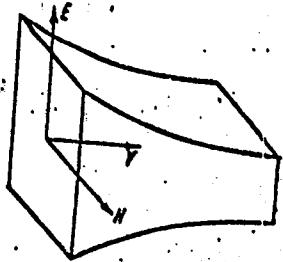


Figure 1.

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gradient gradients are assumed small compared to electromagnetic body forces.
The boundary condition on \mathbf{B} at $x = R$ is $B_x = 0$, and at $x = 0$ is $B_x = 0$. In the boundary condition on \mathbf{H} at $x = R$,
the value of H_x is set to zero. In the numerical analysis, the problem is

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dimensional potential, radial distance, axial distance, and magnetic field. Two methods are used to minimize Ω . The first requires an $n(x)$ for a given channel geometry (x) to minimize Ω . Using the Euler equation

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difference γ' is given as a function of x , and an $a(x)$ is found for which the joint
cost minimization is a minimum. Analysis of the results shows that, depending on the

ASSOCIATION: none

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043287

S/0040/64/028/004/0664/0669

AUTHOR: Bam-Zelikovich, G. M. (Moscow)

TITLE: Solution of certain problems of onedimensional nonstationary motion of a conducting gas under the action of strong electromagnetic fields

SOURCE: Prikladnaya matematika i mekhanika, v. 28, no. 4, 1964, 664-669

TOPIC TAGS: plasma motion, conducting gas motion, plasma, electromagnetic field, magnetic Reynolds number

ABSTRACT: The author considers the one dimensional nonstationary plasma motion under the assumption that the electromagnetic forces are greater than the pressure, so that the term containing the pressure gradient can be omitted in the equation of motion. These equations are reduced, by a proper choice of variables, to one equation for the case of small magnetic Reynolds numbers. The automodel solutions of this equation are investigated, and the solution of the problem of the motion of a conducting gas in an infinite channel under the influence of an electromagnetic field is given. Orig. art. has: no figures and 30 equations.

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ACCESSION NR: AP4043287

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 06Apr64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME, EM

NO REF Sov: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

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B - 10000000000000000000

C - 10000000000000000000

SOURCE: Journal of hydrology, v. 1, no. 3, 1965, p. 31.

TOPIC: Flow, differential equation, fluid flow, gas flow, conductive fluid

COMPUTER: Considering approximate solution of Ohm's Law

$$I_y = \sigma / (1 + \sigma^2) (H_x - uH_y + \kappa (T_x - T_y)) \quad (1)$$

continuity equations

$$E_y' + (H/\sigma) (v_x' - u_y' + \kappa (T_x - T_y')) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} u = u_0 = \text{const}, \quad \theta = 0, \quad p = p_{\infty} = \text{const} \quad \text{for } x = 0 \\ \psi = 0 \quad \text{for } y = 0 \text{ and } \psi = \infty \quad \nabla E y = \psi(x), \quad \end{array} \right\} \quad (3)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \psi = 0 \quad \text{for } y = 0 \text{ and } \psi = \infty \quad \nabla E y = \psi(x), \quad \end{array} \right\} \quad (4)$$